BUSINESS NOTICES.

T is win'er, and around the fire
Come caughter, mother, and and sire;
Ard as the storm-feed how is around,
They listen to the dreary sound;
Or time begule with legends oid;
Or sarch the fire for scenes untold.
That in the goe irg embers he,
In all their bright obscurity—
As perfect as those absdows made
By Roor's Gallery, No. 3:3 Broadway.
Boody or miny weather all the same as fair.

Fors! Fors!! Fors!!!-"The fur that warms a monarch.
Warmed a bear."
"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious sommer by the Furs of Nsox."
[Stakepere Improv

Muffe, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Overcoata &c. A large and chesp assertment for sale by Knox, the Hatter, No. 128 Pultonest. False and wicked reports having deterred

Ledies and others from uning the most valuable discovery ever made for carring disease and giving health and strength, to convince them that nothing injurious is put in, can have their own syrups magnetized without being taken from their sight. For immediate use it can be made as powerful as the Berroux Anthiote, but only gum or sugar, that can be dissolved by heat, will rete o the fluid for transportation, getting stronger by time, like the Nervoux Anthiote Talkov WATTS, Magnetic Nervist, No. 424 Greenwichest. Depot for the Nervoux Anthiote No. 162 Nassan-st. How TO ACQUIRE FASHIONABLE HABITS.

Is fact, it is existently the sept ap with the facilities for the last twenty-five years. They are in correspondence with the first talkering houses in Paris and London, and posoner does, new tyle or a new fabric for Year, Pauta-loons, or Coste, make its appearance there, then it is transposed to the property of the

WINTER UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES :- Those wanting these articles, at once warm. durable and unshrinkable, abould call and examine the extensive smortment of three threaded Winter Goods, man ctured by the undersigned, and offered at the old stand, A. RANKIN & Co., Hosiers

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. - Notice is NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—Notice is hereby given by the Association for the Exhibition for the Exhibition for the Exhibition for the Exhibition of the Green desirous of contributing to the Industrial Exhibition to be opened in the City of New York, in May, 1831.

All persons desirous of obtaining a place in the Builling, excited oil Reservoir-square, in the City of New York, or the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Natices, are requested to send in their Applications to Space before the 1st day of Formary, 1833; turnedually after which date the Association will proceed to decide on Applications and allot Space.

Each Application must furnish the Exhibitor's name and address in full, and estate whether his is Manufacturer, Proprieto, or Agent. It must contour a concise description of the articles offered for Exhibition, and a statement of the precise dimensions of the Space regured; if on Weil by Highthard Length; if on Floor or Counter, by Length and Breasth.

Breasth
Applications must be signed by the persons proposing to
exhibit, and be addressed to the Subscriber, at the office of
the Association, No. 50 Broadway, New-York.
The Association hopes that ettention will be given to the
exact terms of this notice, and that its requirements will be
catefully observed in making applications. By order,
W. White P.S. Secretary.
No charge made to exhibiters for space allotted.

January 5, 1856.

Most Conclusive Facts.—Extracts from the last Monthly Report of Dr. Havinos, of London for the month ending Nov. 28, 1822; "Out of all the cases of Polmonary Concumption which have been under my treatment during the last year, thirty-serve have been pronounced perfectly corred, and dismissed since the 20th day of Octuber, of which five were makes and thirry-two females. The following table will show, at a glatne, at what period of fift the disease most frequently occurred:

Between the age of 16 and 24, 5, 0 Male.

Between the age of 25 and 30, 10, 0 Male.

Between the age of 25 and 30, 10, 0 Male.

Between the age of 35 and 44, 1, 0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50, 0, 0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50, 0, 0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50, 0, 0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50, 0, 0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50, 0, 0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50, 0, 0 Male.

Between the age of 55 and 50, 0, 0 Male. MOST CONCLUSIVE FACTS .- Extracts from the

These most encouraging and associating tacts in favor of Harrisgs's Conference System of Naturals, are well calculated to give new hope to the sufferer, and new energy and confidence to the American agents for this wonderful occitaine.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 21 Burclay-st., are the Gen-ral Agents for Dr. Hastings to America, to whom all orders

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is, without salt theum, flesh worms, tetter, sallowness, tan, roughness, chaps, chafes, cracks, &c. Foudre Sub'ile uproots hair from any part of the bedy. Liquid Vegetable Rouge, Lily White and Heir Restorative, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOK'S MAIL afactor; for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wis or Toupee cas surely be suited. His Haar Dru is applied (a fure guarantee) or sold, wholesals and rotal, at No. 4 Well-t. Copy the address—bowers of intrations.

Lyon's KATHAIRON. - People troubled by Dandreil, ha, do or decaying Hair, should use Lyon's Karit-ARON. It is, without doubt, the most desirable Toilet Ar-ticle and effective Remedy for Nervous Hearache in the world. Price 23 cents, in large bottles. To be had through-out the world.

JOY FOR THE INVALID .- We cut the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Gassile, and recommend our readers to perove it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchastics: "Da. MOOTLAND'S GREATEN BUTTERS.—This calciumted

our readers to pervice it carefully, and those suffering should not delay purchasing:

"Da. Moorland's Graman Bitteras.—This celebrated medicine, prepared by Rr. C. M. JAKKAON, at the imposing German Aledicine State, No. 126 Archest, is exciting upprecedested public attention, and the proprietor, who is a scientific physician, is cellula immunes quantities of it. The virtues of this remedy are so fully set forth in the extended notice of it, to be sen in our advertising elimins, that there is bardly any room left for us to speak of it. This small see may side Of the long tain of physical life to which humanity is heir, there is not e more distressing that the general derangement of the disastive apparatus, which never falls to accompany a disordered sinte of the liver. Headische piles, issue, our, fretfenbuse, a bilious tougue, a markind brew home casteners, are its insufferable and his weat the draws. If not dispersion, a substantial of the liver. Headische piles, issue, are the insufferable and his weat the draws. If the diseases, which have bedfied the avail of the aclose Dector, have been radically cured by Hoorland's German Bitter."

For saic in New-York by A. R. & D. Sands, corner Paiton and William star C. Ring, corner Broadway and John-sta Dr. Peolitic, No. 141 Grandest, and by Mrs. Hays, in Broakly.

P FOWLERS & Wells, Phremologists an rubishers, Clinton Hall, No. 15t Nassan-st., New-York, an No. 162 Weshington-st., Roston

I'v Important sale of 48 valuable bailding let a minoriant said of 45 valuable building let an glavy, and on 121 and 2014at, between 8th and 2th CVa, in the immediate neighborhood of the Institution for the Blind. Also, improved property at the function of lith st. and Greenwich-av. Maps descriptive of the above troperty, which is to be sold at mortion on Thombay, lith Jamery, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exclusive, may be abguined at the cilice of W.s. It. Frankling, Son & Co., Amethoneur, N. S. Broad-st.

L' At Cristaposo's only can you procure the seasof changing the color of the Hair from gray, red or rendy, to black or any shade of brown. His Liquid Hair Pye stands above. Its effect is immediate, the color it imparts permanent, and beaves the scalp perfectly free from stan. Sold and applied (in private recons) at Caistancae's, No. 6 Aster House: also to be had of the principal Druggists in the City.

Le Singen's unrivalled Sewing Machines are firely and courteenedy exhibited at all times in opera-tion, and are constantly key, for sale at the Offices, No. 28 Breadway, N. Y. No. 75; Washinstonest, Boston; No. 37 South 4th st., Philadelphia; No. 139 Baltimore etc., Balti-pore, and 157 Elies etc., Concincuit.

How. Henry Meigs says of WATTS'S NER-Thus, Helli Meigs says of WATTS SAERYOUS ANTHORE: "Let those who wish to know its reapower of subduing disease and pain, and of its perfect harmsenses, call orgon me. I have watched its effects for your
upon many, and am satisfied of its disemportance as a cura
tive. I have given it in my own dear children, whose lives
and health I value millions of times more than I do my
own. It is every way worthy of investigation and frail.

"HENNY MEIGS, No. 301 Brendung."

EP" BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGUERREOTYPES put up in fine English Gold Lockets Pins, Rings, Keys, Seals, &c. Aho, rich and elegant Fancy Cases of various styles, in Veivet, Fapier Mache, Pearl and Tortoise Shell, beautifully inlaid, for sale at his Gallery, No. 20 Broadway.

THE ST. NICHOLAS will be open for the Re-soption of Company on Founday, Jan. 6, 1833. TREADWELL, ACKER & Co.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-NOS. S.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. S. 20, 21, 30 to 56.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Mrs. 54, 12, 22, 23, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 103, 104, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114.

CHRCUTT COURT.—Nos. 3, 4, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30

COMMON FLEAS.—Fatt 1—Nos. 43, 47, 38, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 73, 77, 78, 81, 83, Part 2—Nos. 36, 48, 50, 42, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74.

Mr. Collector Greeley was, on Saturday. may The Boston Evening Gazette, "presented with a mag-nificent gold teatch and appartenances as a New-Year's rift, by the Aids to the Revenue of the Boston Custom-

The Banger (Me.) Whig urges the election of Col. Histon, the editor of Banger Demacrat, as U. S. Senatar. He is a practical printer, a man of general howledge and would undoubtedly make a good Senator.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1853.

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sand wich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestie News since the salling the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Mar-

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mading can bad at the Desk This Morning. Price 6 cents.

SEE THIRD PAGE AT

Congress.—The Senate adopted a resolution to continue the employment of a clerk to the President of the Senate; also a resolution calling for the report of the Board of officers appointed to examine the various projects for an enlarged Canzt at the Falls of the Ohio. Mr. Cass introduced resolutions in regard to European Colonization on this Continent, which is remarked upon elsewhere. A bill appropriating \$19,500 to discharge the judgment obtained against Col. Fremont in England, for liabilities incurred in California, while acting in a military capacity in the service of the U. S., was passed. A bill granting pensions to the widows of the soldiers of the War of 1812, was also passed. Mr. Hale's resolution calling for information as to the conduct of Com. Morgan while in the Mediterranean, was taken up and discussed at some length by Messrs. Hale,

Shields, Macon and others.

The House took up the Military Academy bill in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Polk made a speech on the subject of Cuba and in reply to Mr. Venable. He seemed to think that Mr. Cass and Mr. Venable occupied the same ground, but was at a loss to decide whether Gen. C. had turned fire-eater or Mr. V. had been metamorphosed into an old fogy. He pitched into the Administration generally and particularly. He did at like the Foreign policy of Mr. Fillmore at all, and was quite sure that American Ministers are not respected abroad. Possibly Mr. P. speaks from experience on this subject. He was not at all pleased at the idea of Gen. Scott being made Lieut. General, and nformed the world that that distinguished officer had disgraced himself in divers ways.

Mr. Brooks and Mr. Chandler defended the administration and Gen. Scott. Mr. Carter op-posed the Lieutenant-General project, and Mr. Gorman favored it-when the committee rose and the House passed the Military Academy bill and adjourned.

13 The awful murder of two children in Bergen Co., New-Jersey, is fully corroborated by the arrest and confession of the murderer, as published in another column,

17 The Caloric ship Eriesson went down the Bayyesterday on a trial trip. She made about twelve miles an hour before the wind. In consequence of the heavy gale, the E., in common with reveral other vessels, anchored for the night off the Southwest Spit.

LV A paper was laid before the Sanata yesterday, written by Mr. Clayton, when Seeretary of State, which we are told contains some singular admissions on his part, contrary to the face of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, but yet sufficient in some way to justify the apparent violation of that treaty by England. We think there must be some misconstruction in this matter, but at any rate wait for further information before joining in the condemnation of Gen. Taylor's Secretary.

The Message of Gov. Sermoon, on which we may offer some roma ks to-morrow, will be found in another part of The Tribune. Nothing was done in the Legislature beyond the organization.

The Kaine Extradition case came up in the Supreme Court. at Washington, yesterday, and the proceedings thereon will be found under the telegraphic head.

in another column.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Annual School Report of HENRY S RANDALL, Secretary of State, to the Legis- would not be heavier (per cent.) than that relature just assembled, is given at length in our columns to day; and we solicit for it the earnest attention of every patriot. Just consider these ought to be so levied that its product should in-

We had by enumeration a year since 1,100,-613 children above four years of age in our State a year ago: but we will throw off the odd 100,613, as well as the non-enumerated and the natural increase during 1852, and say there are 1,000,000 persons in the State who ought to attend School. Of these, the Secretary tells us that 242,311 (less than one fourth) attended our Common Schools for six months or more during the year. He reports 238,132 children as not attending School at all during the year. Deduct 100,000 as aforesaid for children in private schools, (31,677,) gerls married when they should have been at school, children detained from school by sickness, &c. and there remain 168,132 receiving no sort of education, along with 200,473 who attended school less than two months in the year, 211,-367 who attended more than two but less than four months, and 178,330 who attended more than four but less than six months. In other words, one-quarter of the children in the State are receiving a good education, one-half of the residue something better than none, and the remainder either absolutely none at all or so near it as to be a mere delusion and sham. from it." No. Sir! it did not neutralize the Citizens of New-York! what do you think of this? Or, to come at once to the vital question, what will you do about it?

Mr. Randall tells us that the average duration of our Schools in 1851 was less than in 1:50, while in that year they were less than in 1849. How long we are to go on in this downhill course, he does not give us the means of deciding.

When the Prike School Law was in operation, the then Secretary joyfully compared the eturns of pupils in the schools with those of the preceding year, showing a very large increase-some Sixty Thousands. Mr. Randall makes no such comparison. Would be have failed to do so if there had been any considerable increase to exult over !

True, he tells us that the total expenditures for school purposes for the year ending with June last were \$2,249,814, being an increase of \$364,967 over those of the preceding year; but we believe very much of this is to be credited to the erection of costly school houses, &c., in

Free, and that very little of it pertains to the rural districts,' where Free Schools are said to be unpopular. Yet, as the Golden Flood from California and Australia is increasing money values every where, it is evident that higher nominal wages must be paid to Teachers, or an inferior grade of Teachers accepted. Will anybody seriously advocate the latter alternative! We believe the \$364,987 more expended in the last fiscal year was actually less than the amount disbursed the year preceding.

- The Secretary softly observes that our present School System, in its pecuniary aspects. represents but a series of adjustments between conflicting interests," and rests on no principle at all. Such is the truth, done up in velvet. There is a principle which went to form the basis of our School System, and be consistent'y adhered to throughout; and this principle is fairly stated by Mr. Randall, as follows:

"The principle that Education is a concern of Govern-ment, that the Government may of right and is bound in duty to support it, and that the property of the Country may be justly taxed for that support, has been distinctly recognized by the people of this State from its earliest

That is to say-the State, for its own high ends, has seen fit to establish a Common School System, planting a school-house in each district, and calling on Nokes the day-laborer, Sykes the fisherman, Dilks who works on the Squire's farm at so much per month and inhabits a little cottage on one corner of it, to send their five or six children each to the district school. They comply with the invitation, drawing heavily on their scanty wages to fit their children with clothes and books to make a decent figure there; and at the close of the term they are waited on by a tax-collector with bills for the tuition of their children.

Now if they had established the school, for their own purposes, this would be but reasonable ; but since the State has confessedly established it for her purposes, we insist that it is no such thing. If any citizen were to make a grand dinner party and invite all his friends and neighbors, and, after the repast, hand each man a bill for one-half or one third the alleged cost of what he had eaten and drank, everybody would consider that host a sneak. The viands might be very good, and the price very molerate; but since he had got up the dinner for his own purposes, every one would say he ought to stand the expense. And we do not see how the . Rate-bill' nuisance is any more justifiable than his bills for the dinner would be.

Now let us look at the matter in the light of expediency. Our State paid, during the last fiscal year, \$1,681,316 for Teachers' Wages alone, while the total of collections on Rate-Bills was \$224,979, or barely more than oac eighth of the amount. For this paltry sum. we venture to say that not less than Sixty Thousand children, mainly those most needing State aid in obtaining an education, have been kept out of school, while at least One Hundred Thousand more, (all belonging to the poorer class) have been sent irregularly and less than half the time they otherwise would have been. because of the Rate-Bill. When the Free School law took effect, its most gratifying result was not the large accession of children to the schools, but the increased steadiness of attendance. Poor parents, especially widows, who find the Rate-Bill a heavy drain on their measer resources, yet who cannot submit to the degradation of asking exemption as paupers, will send one child this week and another next, keeping them at home alternately so as to lighten their rate-bills without exposing their poverty to comment. How miserable is the education thus obtained, the off week just

Commissioner S. S. Randall) in lieu of the present arbitrary impost of \$800,000, would suffice to rid us of the rate-bill entirely and make our Schools all free again. And this Mill-Tax quired to raise the \$800,000 when it was enacted. He admits that the State School Tax erease with the population and property of the State, while the present levy of a fixed amount becomes less and less adequate every year, requiring a steady increase of local taxation and rate-bills. And yet the Secretary tells us that he cannot recommend a Mill-Tax! Nay, we feel sure that it is not the Secretary who says this, but the political aspirants, who, seeing how much obloquy his predecessor encountered by nobly fighting the battle of Free Schools, is determined to keep himself out of

harm's way if possible. What reasons does he urge for upholding the present system ! " In 1851, the Legislature, with great unanimity, passed the act now in force." Well, it did; but THE PROPLE had twice voted to have Free Schools and nothing short. Nay, this very net of 1851 was passed under a fraudulent title (as the Secretary admiss.) purporting to modify and establish the Free School System when really overthrowing We cannot consider such an act intrinsically deserving of deference.

But Mr. Randall tells us that the Free School law "met with an opposition which neutralized the benefits which its friends anticipated accession of Sixty Thousand poor children to our schools during the very first year of Free Schools, northe increased regularity and steadiness of attendance on the part of very many other thousands. True, the minority hostile to the law behaved very badly, and we do not dispute your statement that " districts were rent with cententien; litigation in school matters increased : the inhabitants in many cases refused to carry out the provisions of the law," &c., but we never heard of any of the laws of the Universe being repealed on such grounds, and we think no law of the State should be. If it be really unjust or oppressive, repeal it on that account, but not because every wrong-headed donkey in the land is lifting up his ungainly heels

We have strong hopes that common sense views will yet penetrate the thick hides of the leading opposers of Free Schools-that when they come to realize that there is actually a difference of only a quarter of a mill tax, or 25 cents on each \$1,000 worth of assessed property becities and villages, where the schools are still tween Free Schools and the present system, gruous relationship by coming round to his way

they will withdraw their resistance and let us go quietly back to the system enacted in 1849. And we feel very confident that, whenever that time shall have clearly arrived, we shall have the hearty cooperation of Mr. Secretary

Randall. -The remainder of the Secretary's Report we shall pass over very briefly. We entirely approve of his suggestion that Colleges and Academies receiving money of the State be required to pay for it in the gratuitous education of such pupils as the State may designate. But why not, instead of creating another Normal School, require the Academies to educate for Teachers the State's beneficiaries, as aforesaid? If "the engrafting of a free department on the existing academies and colleges" would be every way preferable to creating new ones, why does not the same rule apply to Normal Schools!

-We trust the improvement of our Dis-TRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES is among the "other topics of interest" on which the Secretary proposes to offer suggestions in his next Report. Will he consider the policy of having the books selected by a State Board! It would be easy to buy in gross the books now obtained for two-thirds of their cost when bought piece-meal, and we are very sure that far better books in the average would be bought by a State Board than by District Committees. We prize those Libraries very highly, and are anxious to see them annually grow in value and in popular esteem.

We trust the Secretary's Report will be very senerally studied. We cannot concur in some of its mere important recommendations, but it is written with ability and presents a graphic and instructive picture of the present condition of Popular Education in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The Massachusetts Legislature meets today. The elections in that State held subsequently to the Presidential canvass, resulted more favorably for the Whigs than was anticipated. The fact is, Pierce's election destroyed the Coalition party in that commonwealth at a blow. Many of the Loco-Focos, prompted by an apprehension that longer association with the Freesoilers would destroy their standing in the political church at Washington, hastened to abandon the old league with the pestilent Anti-Slavery men, flew from their embrace with precipitate haste, and so left the party of the Coalition in the lurch.

This desertion of the Hunker Loco-Focos from a party originally formed for the elevated purpose of wresting the State offices from the Whigs and dividing them among themselves, and the setting up of business on their own account, leaves the ancient Whig organization again the dominant party of the State. By virtue of a decided plurality, their supremacy was thus reasserted at the recent election, and they are again reinstated in power in the old Commonwealth. Their prospects for the future are more flattering than they have been for many years, and so far as we can discern, another election will nearly or quite sweep away and destroy the remains of a coalition, which at one time threatened their utter overthrow. That is to say, this is likely to be the case if the Whigs will go on without disagreement among themselves. And now that Mr. Webster is dead, a chief hindrance to their reunion is removed.

The Legislature which assembles to-day has a Governor and a United States Senator to elect. Mr. Clifford, the Whig candidate, failing about balancing the on, we need hardly insist. of his election by the people, will be chosen The Secretary informs us that the substitution Governor. The question of Senator will be An account of the loss of the ship Am- of a Mill-Tax for School purposes (as recom- less easily decided. The leaven of Websterism ulet, of Boston, and fifteen lives, will be found mended by the late Secretary Morgan and ex- in the Legislature will be in the way of a cordial agreement upon a candidate. No man of Theodore Parker's way of thinking can be taken. It is a singular fact, but it is nevertheless true, that one of the questions, which must be answered satisfactorily by any candidates hoping for success, will be, "what do you think, or wt at did you think of the dead !" Indeed we are not altogether sure that Mr. Webster's friends will not call into requisition some of the Spiritual Mediums, and interrogate the great Expounder himself in regard to his opinions of the several candidates, before they will feel fully persuaded in their own minds for whom they shall vote. Of one thing, we feel quite certain. No man will be satisfactory to them who did not go with Mr. Webster in his tergiversation, or who has not been very mealy-mouthed and discreet upon that subject throughout the subsequent heats and heart-burnings that were thence evolved. Indeed, approval of Mr. Webster's course will be made almost a sine qua non with them. Even the temperate and wholly unexceptionable course of that wise man and true Whig, Governor Davis, whose term of office now expires, will be, we fear, insufficient to conciliate their support. Yet we hope otherwise. For, of all the men in the Commonwealth, no sne can fill the office more worthily than he, and there is none whose election we should hail with more sincere gratification.

Of the numerous candidates whose names have been mentioned, we can hardly name one who has better prospects. Mr. WISTEROP stands no better with the Webster men than Governor Davis, perhaps not so well. Of late, he has been cut by them pointedly, both socially and politically. In fact, we can but regard his prospects as very indifferent. Mr. CHOATE. whose name is also on the list of candidates, is, as is well known, a Webster man. Though a brilliant declaimer, and a lawyer of indisputable ingenuity and acuteness, he belongs to the class incertairate, among politicians. There is no stand-up, and no come-back to him. But as he is not an obstinate man, nor harsh in his political relations, his chance would be good. but for an obstacle which stands in the way of both him and Mr. Winthrop. They both belong to Boston, and the country members are likely to assert their claim to the office. Boston must rest content with her one accomplished Senatorial representative, who, though he does not in all things reflect the sentiments of that highly-conservative and respectable city, yet where he does not, he is right, and the city is wrong; and its citizens have nothing to do but to relieve themselves from the inconof thinking. We trust he may continue in his place till they do.

Ex-Governor Basses is a preminent candidate for the place, yet we fear he is too houest and too much of a Maine Law man to obtain it. Yet if the Maine Law men are true to themselves they will see that his cause suffers no detriment on this account. Mr. Asu-MUS has also been named, but we cannot believe he has any chance for an election. Mr. EDWARD EVERETT, too, has his friends, but he ts a little too near Boston, and besides, he culminates well in his present position, from which his friends will allow him peacefully and serenely to decline if they truly regard his character and fame. Julius A. Rockwell is another gentleman of great merit and distinction, who would make a most excellent Senator, and whom we would gladly see in the seat of Gov. Davis if he is to retire.

But the Massachusetts Legislature has other important duties to perform besides electing a Governor and Senator, and to these we may refer at another time.

MR. CASS AND THE MONROE DOC-TRINE.

Messrs. Cass and Mason's late splurge in the Senate on Cuba has produced such a state of acidity in the stomachs of the flibustiering wing of their party, headed by Douglas and Soulé, that it has been found necessary to administer a dose of magnesia. Yesterday Mr. Cass offered in the Senate a Resolution calculated to cure the disorders in his party caused by his former speech. He now calls upon Congress to declare, by joint resolution, that we stand by the Monroe doctrine, and will look upon every attempt of any European power to extend their Colonial possessions on this Continent as evidence of an unfriendly or hostile spirit, which we shall feel called upon to resist and resent. And, further, that we look upon Cuba as forbidden fruit to everybody but her present possessor or ourselves; but that we disclaim all intention of being guilty of foul play in acquiring that island.

In a word, the resolution is full of valiant talk about our determination and intentions in regard to the matters of which it treats, and is fabricated to satisfy a few uneasy and flibustiering gentlemen and their followers, and to restore barmony to the ranks of the Pierce party, which cannot afford to begin to fall to pieces, at least till after the offices are distributed. Mr. Cass is a very good natured man thus to volunteer his agency in restoring the threatened barmony of the ranks his former speech did so much to rupture. This resoluion, we venture to predict, will make everything smooth again between Old and Young America in the Democratic ranks. We see nothing in it but a tub thrown to the whale of

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

We publish this morning the important portions of the Centroller's Report, exhibiting the state of the debt and finances of the State. Canal Revenues, School Fund, &c. We have no room for a lengthened review of this document. Indeed we have not taken the pains to print those portions of the report which display the perversities of the Controller on several points, and which are thus provocative of eriticism. The document exhibits our State in the proud position of flourishing revenues, and unimpeached and unimpeachable credit.

Penusylvania.

The Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg yesterday. The House was organized by he choice of WILLIAM P. SCHELL, Democrat, of Fulten, as Speaker, who received 59 votes to 34 for CHAS. W. KELSO, Whig, of Eric. The Senste failed to organize, several unsuccessful beliets being taken for e.ker, the Whice supporting Thomas ben words Message will probably not be delivered before Thursday.

Iowa .- The Legislature in joint Convention reclected Gen. George Wallace Jones to the United States Senate, by a vote of 59 to 34 for George G. Wright: absentees or scattering, 4. Gen. J. has thus been enabled to overcome a formidable opposition after an exciting canvass. He is a relative of both the Sena-

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE MEETING. - The emperance women of the State will hold a meeting in buny, on Friday, the 21st of January. It is hoped that all women interested in the Temperance cause will make an effort to attend; and especially that the various temperance organizations of whatever name, will be fully represented by delegates. The fare on the cars will be reduced one half to persons attending the ceting at the t time; and this expense, for one delegate t least, can be paid out of the treasury of the Society which they represent. Men will be going to Albuny a

which they represent. Men will be going to Albany at that time from almost every village, as delegates from the Sons, Templars, Samaritaus and other organizations, and this will afterd company to such women as do not like to go alone. This is a matter which deeply concerns wermen, and it is fitting that she manifest her zeal and her desires by her presence on that occasion.

Able speakers will be secured to address the meeting, and an appeal will be made to the Legislature in behalf of the women of the State.

It is earnestly desired that women have their petitions ready for presentation at the time of the Albany Meeting on the 21st inst. They may be directed to AMBLIA ELOCMER, either at Seneca Falls, or Albany, up to the 15th or 18th; or if sent in time to reach her at either place before the meeting. Later than that, they should be sent direct to the Member of Assembly from the several districts. the several districts.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.-This magnifient structure was thrown open to a thousand or so of nvited guests last night. We gave a general description of the house some weeks ago, and have only to dd that the furniture, &c., since added, is of the rich est and most spiendid patterns, and shows that no expense has been spared to make the St. Nicholas a worthy rival of the hotel palaces recently erected in this City. The house will be open for the public to acrrow, when the landlords, Mr. Treadwell, late of the Frenklin House, and Capt. Acker, late of the fine steamer New World, will be ready to accommodate their friends, the universal public. Broadway can now boast some half a dozen of the finest hotels in the

MR. SCHUYLER STILL MISSING .- The Alsony Argus of Monday says: No tidings have yet seen received of Mr. William Schuyler, whose sudden and mysterious disappearance we have already noticed. Notwithstanding the strictest search has been natituted, every effort to discover his whereabouts has proved unevailing. Capt. Sayles of the First District Pelice of this city, is now in New York siding in the search, which it is feared will not be successful.

THE LATEST PRESENTATION .-- Meeting a retiring official, yesterday, Jenkins remarked, "How is it, Captain, that in these days of gold watches, silver ets, &c., &c., you get no "fattering testimonials?" I expect one every day," replied the Captain. "Ah t is well deserved, indeed; but who is to make the presentation?" "The Grand Jury," was the lugabrious response.

The New-Bedford Mercury makes its apcarance in new type and in an enlarged form.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Bourer etc LIGHT ON THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY.

Enpublished Paper by Secretary Clayton. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853. The President to-day sent a Message to the Senate covering a paper drawn up by Mr. Clayton while Secretary of State containing certain admissions respecting the Mosquito Territory, and the Islands contiguous to Central America, and the relation of England thereto. Several Senators say that had this been known they would never have sanctioned the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. Kivg Worse-Buckman at Washington-Special Dispatch to The N. F. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 4, 1853.

Steamer Fulton has arrived in this city. Mr. King is worse, and his friends now advise against his going to Havena, especially on account of the small pox there raging. Mr. King has not, however, yet de-termined to forego his intention of embarking for that

Mr. Buchanan is here on a visit to Mr. The Illinois Legislature, now in session, is

expected to reclect Scinter Douglas this week

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853.

Mr. Badger is nominated for the vacant Judgeship of the Supreme Court. It is believed by some that he will be confirmed, but I see no reason for thinking so. The following appointments have been made by Mr.

Corwin: Wm. Miller, inspector of hulls, and S. S. Ward of boilers, at New-London: Nathaniel Nash, of hulls, and Garret B. Davis, of boilers, at Norfolk. Sala-QUI VIVE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853. Mr. Crittenden has decided not to appear in the Kaine extradition case. It has been argued exparte in behalf of Kaine by Messrs. Brady and Busteed.

U. S. Supreme Court-The Kaine Extradicion Case.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853. In the Supreme Court, this moraing, the In the Supreme Court, this moralny, the Kaine Extradition case was again called up.
Attorney General Crittenden stated that he had examined the law applicable to the case, and had come to the conclusion to take no active part in it, considering that the duty of the Executive only commenced when the criminality of the accused was legally established and the warrant issued.

Mr. Bustend appeared for Kaine, and, no counsel appearing for the detense, he asked the advice of the Court what course to pursue.

what course to pursue.

Chief Justice Teney said the Court would leave it to
the discretion of counsel to take such course as they

the discretion of counsel to take such course as they deemed proper.

Mr. Busteed said thet, in order that the Court might lave the case fairly before them, in the absence of counsel for the defense, he would put the Court in possession of all the arguments which had been adduced on the opposite side, which he did, and then proceeded with his argument for Kaine.

Mr. Brady followed, conclusing the case for Kaine.

The following were the main points submitted by the two councel: That the Achburton Treaty had prescribed the rule of evidence, and that the Act of 1848 which purported to early out the conditions of the Treaty had enlarged the rule of evidence as as to make leas evidence necessary for the purpose of extradition than the

collarged the rule of evidence so as to make less evidence necessary for the purpose of extradition than the Treaty required.

Mr Brady contended that Congress had no power to enlarge the rule of evidence by any act of Congress beyond what was in the treaty—that Congress had no power to give up an American citizen to any foreign power at all, except by virtue of the treaty, and that nothing beyond the terms of the treaty could be enacted by Congress—that the Commissioner had no authority to act at all—that he was not such a person as the act of 1848 contemplated to give up a fugitive. The treaty required that he should be a Judge or Magistrate, and at the time the treaty was rathined a Commissioner had no magisterial power; but efterward the law of 1848 authorized the Courts to appoint Commissioners for the purpose of executing the treaty. That this gentleman, Mr. Eriegeman, was not a Commissioner—that therefore, if the Court should think that Bridgeman was a Magistrate within the meaning of the Treaty; he could only look to the Treaty, and not to an act of Congress for author-Court i hould think that Bridgeman was a Magistrate with the meaning of the Treaty, he could only look to the Treaty, and not to an act of Congress for authority—and that the rule of evidence cetablished by the Treaty was the only rule he could be judged by, and that the rule of evidence of the Treaty was that the accused should be given up when the evidence was such as would justify his streat and commitment in the place where defendant was found. That the rule in New-York, the place where he was found, required that the accused should be confronted with his securer, and that he should heve the apportunity of examining witnesses himself, which was not done in the case—and that therefore the Commissioner had no power to give him up, Mr. Bridy, in conclusion, moved that a new writ of Aubase corpus he issued accordingly.

Mr. Forney returned from Concord last night.

New-York Legislature. ALEANY, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1851.

The State Legislature met to-day, and organized by the election of William H. Ludlow, as Speaker of the House. Mr. John S. Nafew of this City, was chosen Clerk. The Message of Gov. Horntio Seymour was delivered to both Houses at noon.

Mr. King's Health, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853. The steamer Fulton has arrived at the Navy Yard, having been hastily fitted up by order of the Sec-retary of the Navy.

Mr. King's physicians think it most prudent

to avoid any changes at Norfolk. It is uncertain, however, when he will leave Washington. position on Lafeyette square, the workmen having finished rabing it this morning. It will remain housed until the 8th inst.

The Asia at Halifax.

Bosron, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1833. A dispatch, just received from Halifax, announces that the R. M. steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, had put into that port, and left there for New-York, at noon,

on Eunday. The Eastern lines being out of order, we have been

unable to get her news over. The Washington at Boston. Bosron, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853—P. M. The steamship Washington is still here. She

leaves for New-York to-morrow morning

Pennsylvania Legislature. William P. Schell, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House, by 25 majority over C. W. Kelso, the Whig candidate.

Cov. Hubbard, of N. H., broken his leg-

Effort to Remove Religious Test.

Concorp. N.H., Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853.

Ex-Governor Hubbard fell near the Capitol

day, and broke his leg. Some movement is to be made in the Legislature to-day, to remove the Religious Tests from the

Democratic and Free Soil Cancus-Massachusetts Legislainre.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1853. The Democratic Legislative Cancus to-night nominated James M. Ucher, of Medford, for Speaker and Lewis Joselin for Clerk of the House.

The Free Soil Cancus nominated Samuel Clark, of Northboro', for Speaker, and Charles W. Slack

Massachusetts Whig Legislative Caucus. The Whig Legislative Caucus this evening

reminated George Bliss of Springfield, for Speaker of the House. He had 61 votes to 55 for O. P. Lord, of Wm. Schouler, of The Boston Atlas, was neminated for Clerk of the House. He had 66 votes: Gee.W. Minns 40; J. R. Childs, of Chicopee, 9. Mesars. Blies and Schouler will probably be elected to morrow.

The house occupied by a widow woman named Griffith and two others was destroyed by fire left night. The immates had a very narrow becape, and saved nothing but their night clothes.